where she belonged) to Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber, and Captain Barton, of the barque Cornelia, of New York, who arrived on the 5th instant, reports having seen on the previous Thursday evening the remains of the Albion Cooper, Orange Key bearing S. W., distant

Fearful Earthquake in Peru. On the 20th ultimo, a severe shock of earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Puira suffered severely. A private letter re-ceived by a gentleman in Panama, from thence, dated August 30th, says:

"At seven o'clock on the morning of the

26th, the most severe shock of an earthquake ever remembered was left nere, which are damage to the amount of \$500,000. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five sections in the town has suffered more or less. The public have had one hun-dred and twenty-two houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at \$100,000. The river Puira, which had been dry, suddenly rose, in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark-colored water were ejected. There is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Paita, the effects of the earth-like were last awardly felt."

For the first time in many years, the sound on the hammer and the saw is not heard in our ship yards. Not a new vessel has been placed on the stocks this fall, and scarcely a man can on the stocks this lail, and acartery a man can he seen in the various yards, excepting the few employed in finishing the ferry boat for the lake Huron Railway Company. The usual force employed in the yards is about fifteen hundred men, not one of whom can be employed there during the coming winter. In many sa large numbers of hands have been dis charged, with no prospect of employment be-fore spring. There are at the present moment more mechanics out of employment in Buffalo than any time heretofore.—Buffalo Courier.

Connecticut Town Elections.

The town elections in Connecticut took place on Monday, and were in most cases contested publican, claims that of 72 towns, 41 were carried by the Republicans, 26 by the Democrats, and five are divided—a Republican gain of three, and a Democratic gain of four. The Hartford Times, a Democratic paper, has re-turns more favorable to the Democrats.

The Engineer of the Central America. Mr. Ashby, it is understood, will undergo are examination, this week, before a Board of Enrammation, this week, before a Board of En-rineers, constituted in part of the steamboat aspectors of the district, to whom he is made esponsible under the law of Congress for any fereliction of duty. The court will be convened at his own request. A writer in the Journal of Commerce proposes that the wreck of the Central America be searched for with a sub-marine electric lantern, which discovers objects at the depth of two miles, and a sub-marine lelescope screwed into the bottom of a vessel.

Another Run on the Hartford Banks. Hartford, Oct. 7 .- The suspension of three

the spread of much distrust throughout the community, and to-day there was a heavy run upon most of the city banks, but more particu-larly the "State Bank." The demands of the public, however, were all promptly met, and the excitement, which at one time run pretty high,

The Murat family have just published manifesto, which is attracting considerable at ention in political circles of Europe. The oc casion is the recent attempt at revolution i haly, with which they expressly deny the charge of complicity—repudiate, in fact, viopatible with the liberty of the people; and then there will be need of a new man, but one bap-

"Gentlemen: Owing to the difficulty of getting Eastern exchange, I this day transmit to you per express the following articles in specie, to wit: In American gold, \$60; 33\footnote{1} ounces old silver coin, (Troy weight,) consisting of English shillings, Spanish halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. I sold a similar lot in Philadelphia, some two months ago, at \$1.23 per ounce, and suppose it is still worth that. I repay the express charges."

If all parties similarly situated would do kewise, or make equal efforts, the money market would soon be relieved. Suspensions and protested paper would be rare, and borrowers' long faces grow broader in proportion as the visages of the brokers lengthened.

The plan suggested by the example set by a

Chicago merchant in the following extract would be even better, for it would help bring forward to this market from the West the imuense amount of surplus produce which will

Massacre of Missionaries in India.

The last ray of hope has been dispelled by the late arrival of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, that there is every reason to believe the four missionary families of the Preabyterian board at Futtehgurgh have perished in the massacre. They have been traced to the vicinity of Cawnpore, and it was hoped that when General Havelock arrived there he would find them alive, and rescue them from the insurgents, but he reports but one white person as painful fact is pressed upon our hearts that our brethren and sisters, our dear friends, Freeman, and Campbell, and Johnson, and McMullen, and their wives, and two children of Mr. and

has been a faithful missionary for about nine-teen years. He married Miss Beach, in Newark, New Jersey, who died about ten years ago.

Mr. Freeman afterwards married a valued friend of ours, Miss Vredenburg, a lady of great accomplishments and worth, with a large circle

Senator Summer in Switzerland. The Straight Republican publishes the following extracts of a letter received in this city

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 11, 1857.

My Dear : Weeks have passed since have seen a letter or a newspaper from hom During this time I have been travelling awa from news, and I am now famished. On m arrival at Anwerp, I trust to find letters

last.

I have been ransacking Switzerland; has visited most of its lakes, and have crossed several of its mountains on mule-back. My strength has not allowed me to venture upo any of those foot-expeditions which are it charm of Swiss travel, by which you read places out of the way; but I have seen muc; and have gained health constantly.

I have crossed the Alps by the St. Gothere, and then re-crossed by the Grand St. Bernary, passing a night with the monks and dogs; have passed a day at the foot of Mont Blan, and another day on the wonderful Lake Lema. I have been in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, in the Channel Isles. You will next hear of my in the Highlands of Scotland.

I see our politics now in distant perspective; and I am more than ever satisfied that our country, and prevents its example from heing all congenies. It is Slavery which degrad, our country, and prevents its example from heing all congenies.

our country, and prevents its example from being all conquering. In fighting our battle at home, we are fighting the battle of Freedom everywhere. Be assured I shall return, ast only with renewed strength, but with renewed determination to give myself to our great cause. I am not yet entirely well, but I am almost.

My case spins out slowly; but I find that my experience is that of others who have received injuries to the brain. My general health, which is now complete, is surely lifting up the diseased part of my system. Let me hear from you.

Ever sincerely yours.

Charles Sumner.

Not Exactly a Love Chase.

We met yesterday at the Miami Depot a la who has exhibited the most indefatigable p. r. severance in the pursuit of information und it embarrassing difficulties. Three years ago, she resided in California, which State, in first, she claims now as her residence, and there came acquainted with a man named Munson a pleasing, cool, affable gentleman, who is adroitly worked his way into her confider se that she introduced him to a young lady, a n ar and dear friend, possessed of some \$15,000 or \$20,00) in cash. The result, as might have

been anticipated, was the consummation of the lady's heartfelt wishes—the marriage of the friend to the polished and affable gentleman. A few months rolled round, and everything passed off smoothly enough. The husband was affectionate and attentive, the lady all leve and confidence. Finally, the husband, expressing a wish to enter into business and set led down for life, the confiding wife drew from er bankers almost the entire of her fortune. And bankers almost the entire of her fortune, and placed it in his hands. A few weeks after, the steamer sailed for the Atlantic side, and the villain husband departed with the gold, leaving his confiding victim to the tender mercies of a local world, that is far too busy to look after individual wrongs in which they have no per-

sonal or pecuniary interest.

The lady who had brought about this match felt and boldly faced her responsibility in the premises, and, on the sailing of the next horseward bound steamer, she took passage for New York, determined to follow the betrayer of per confidence and the love of a wife to the boy ids of civilization, and bring him to punishm at. Arrived in New York, she got traces of his footsteps, followed him over various routes, until she tracked him to a village in Pennsylvawhom he had been married before going to California! A warrant was issued for his arrest for bigamy, but, having no proofs of his second marriage, after a short examination he was discharged.

Nothing daunted by this unlooked for teemier, in favor of a revolution of a certain kind; e., for example, that will place Prince Lucien the throne of the Two Sicilies; and they are adily watched their opportunities. They seem to think the gether opportunities. They seem to think the me is approaching (some people think it has ready come) when the Bourbon dynasty on the rone of King Jonchim will be found incompatible with the liberty of the people; and then here will be need of a new man, but one bapared a King.

Won't Suspend Just Yet.

to Calitornia, procured the necessary affide wits rubbatantiating Munson's marriage there together with evidence of the fact of his ha'ing absconded with some \$15,000 of his second wife's funds, and once more returned to the think it has ready come) when the Bourbon dynasty on the rone of King Jonchim will be found incompatible with the liberty of the people; and then here will be need of a new man, but one bapared a King.

Won't Suspend Just Yet. Won't Suspend Just Yet.

The following letter from a gentleman in lowa to a firm in this city will explain itself. It shows a commendable spirit, and one well worthy of imitation. It is also eminently illustrative of the present "hard times," and of the straits to which even solvent parties are sometimes reduced in the payment of their debts:

"Gentlemen: Owing to the difficulty of getting Eastern exchange, I this day transmit to you per express the following articles in specie, to wit: In American gold, \$60; 33\frac{1}{2}} ounces old silver coin, (Troy weight,) consisting of English shillings, Spanish halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. I sold a similar lot in

The Norfolk Day Book says a magnificen gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., by James Buchanan, President of the United States, to be presented to that noble veteran of old ocean,

Johnson on this perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than \$350.

In his New Haven reply, President Buchan-an thus expressed himself: "Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kausas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has been at last finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery."

Henry Clay, who in his day was thought to have some political knowledge and mental acumen, thus expressed an astonishment which he felt, on the 22d of July, 1850:

"I am aware that there are gentlemen who

British Consul at New York.

New York, Oct. 12.—Edward M. Archibald, formerly Attorney General of Newfoundland, bas been appointed British Consul at New York.

Have doubted that the Constitution carries Slave of Inform their action to whatever may appear to form their action to which can be added that the Constitution carries Slave of form their action to whether the sum only form their action to whatever may appear to form their action to whether the class times doubted that the Constitution carries Slave of form their action to whether the class times doubted that the Constitution carries Slave of form their action to whether the class times doubted that the Constitution carries Slave of form their action to whether the class times doubted that the Constitution carries Slave of form their action to which and stationer, Post Office Building and cannot possibly survive this second at the class times doubted that the Constitution the whole instrument would be form their action to which and station the which and station to which and stati

The Election in Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Republican has returns from Kansas which put down the Democratic insjority in Leavenworth at 244; in Atchison, 63; and Doniphan, 50. In Johnson We have some advices which are rather factority the Democrats are reported to have a large respirity, and the Democrats are wider. county the Democrats are reported to have a large pajority, and the Democrats are under-stood to have been successful, likewise, in Jef-

to have a majority of 1,165, and in Shawnee a majority of 350. The Legislature, according to the ame authority, is certainly Democratic; while for Congress, Parrott, the Republican candidate, is alleged to have been successful. St. Louis, Oct. 10.-Leavenworth advices state that, by the returns of the Kansas election received up to the 8th, only Leavenworth county had so far given a Democratic majority. Returns given as authentic give a Republican majority n six counties of over 2,000 votes.

Later 1 dvices from Kansas state that Parrott (Free Styte) for Congress has a majority of from 5,000 to 8,000. According to the estimate of the Free State men, the Legislature stands: flouncil—Republicans, 9; Democrats, 4. House—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 15. Johnson county gives a Democratic majority of 250.

The Earthquake at St. Louis. The telegraph has already recorded the fact that two shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Louis and vicinity, a little after four o'clock on Thursday morning last. It appears, from the papers of that city, that one of them was very violant. The Democrat has the following particulars:

given by a slight concussion about midnight; but at the time stated, those who were awake heard a ow and distant rumbling, which failed to arous attention, till it rapidly increased to the volume of the sound of heavy trains of cars thundering through every street of the city. thandering through every street of the city. Some liken the noise to a protracted, reverberating explosion; others, to the roar of a whirlwind; others, to the mere passing of market wigons—but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height, the buildings began to rock appallingly. Thousands sprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the street.

The northern sky was clear, but from the south-ward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps.

If many instances, the lamps were in an institut unaccountably extinguished.

"The violent shock lasted full three-fourths of a minute, and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock, of less severit?. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes afterwards, the noise and

concussion were repeated with comparative Damages Claimed for the Negroes Hung by the Legal action has been instituted in the Je

ferson Circuit Court, against the city of Louis-ville, for the value of the slaves George, Bill, and Jack, the murderers of the Joyce family. George and Bill, it will be remembered, were hung by the infuriated mob; and Jack cut his own throat in jail, to escape the fate which befel his companions. For their horrible crime, \$1.500 is claimed as damages by the owner of

The Vanderbilt's Last Trip.

The steamer Vanderbilt left Sandy Hook he afternoon of September 13, and arrived at Cowes early on the morning of the 22d, equal to a run to Liverpool of nine days two hours and forty minutes. The passengers presented Capt. Higgins and his officers with some highly complimentary resolutions at the end of the

The Niagara's Mails.

The mails of the steamer Niagara have been received, but we find that the telegraphic disprogressing in England. No less than £60,000 had been subscribed in London, £9,000 in Liverpeol, and less amounts in every considerable

One of the victims of the Sepoy murders in India was Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Colonel Farquharson, late of the 7th fusileers, a beautiful out eccentric woman. One account says she was burnt alive, after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that, af-ter suffering a series of indescribable barbari-ties, she was placed alive between two boards, and cut through with a saw.

Great Britain.

The London Times continues its appeal for those rapid enlistment of troops for India; and complains that "the recruiting sergeant is everywhere rejecting men who do not come up to the standard height of 5 feet 5 inches." I urges that "light weights" are just what is no't required for recruiting the light cavalry, who are most useful in pursuit in Indian war-

we ks going on very satisfactorily, on the whole.
For the artillery, for instance, we are now gettin; about 700 a month, but as regards the
lin—both cavalry and infantry—although large
numbers are coming in, we should mislead
we're we to say that the rate is calculated to Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America.

This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce, and, coming as a present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an indelible impression upon the minds of future generations of the heroic behaviour of Captain its now in India, or on their passage to that I have now this perilous occasion. It is sup-

The effect of such a course upon the whole community would be almost magical; for produce would then actually become a medium of circulation, and supply in a great measure a deficient or depreciated currency.

The gentleman in question had a bill of Sc.000 to pay to parties in this city, but found it impossible to obtain Estatern exchange. In this dilemms, after much contriving and brain-scratching, he proposed to send the full amount in Western produce. The terms were at once accepted, and both parties will be gainers by the operation, as well as the public. The one will be saved a suspension, perhaps; the other will realize a profit; while the produce will be thrown into the market, instead of being locked up in Chicago.

It might be interesting to add that, to our knowledge, there are numerous jobbers in this city who have considerable amounts deposited to their credit in bank at different points in the West, but are unable to get it forward.—N. Y. Yournal of Commerce.

Massacre of Missionaries in India.

The last ray of hope has been dispelled by the late arrival of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundest sorrow, that there is every reason to believe the four missionary families of the Prebyte-tian board at Puttebrugh have perished in the massacre. They have been traced to their credit in bank are wife the maintain and the course of a regular lection. The ground taken by the late arrived of news from India, and we must now record, with feelings of the profoundest content of the course of the course of the course of the course of the profoundest of the course of

a letschment of between 200 and 300 of the 55th regiment, not from Hong Kong, as is suppressed, but sent out from England, in order to reinforce the regiment at that colony, and diverted like the rest from its original destination.

These reinforcements, of whose actual arrival we have news, amount altogether to about 3,000

Washington, Oct. 12.—Advices from Kansas show that the Republicans have carried all the elections for that Territory. They have got the Legislature as well as the Delegate to Congress. This result is attributed to the defection of the South Carolina and Georgia voters, who were actuated partly by pique against Gov. Walker, and in part by opposition to the Democratic nominee for Congress, Gov. Ransom. The election was quietly conducted. The Free State men, so far, seem to have everything in their own way. As soon as their new

vorable in regard to the finameial pressure. The railroad companies are, for the most part, out of the market in regard to loans. They consent rather to suffer protest than to pay such exorbitant rates of interest as they have done to meet their obligations. The number of suppended firms and corporations is so great that the pressure for money must in a measure

Cease.

The "Empire State" must go to protest itself. It seems that the loan advertised for by the State Government has not been taken, though the last day for receiving offers has expired.—Cor. Ball. Sun.

Sinking of a Fall River Steamer-Narrow E cape of Passengers.

New York, Oct. 12.—Midnight—The steamer Empire State, hence for Fall River, struck the rocks at Hell Gate during a dense fog this morning, and sunk. The passengers, including one hundred and fifty ladies, were all saved, but their baggage was lost. The upper saloon

The East India Mutiny-The Siege of Delhi. The East India Mutiny—The Siege of Delhi.

To give the public an idea of what the fighting before Delhi consists of, says the Times, and to show that the "pluck" of the British soldier is as brilliant in the heat of India as in the biting cold of the Crimea, we publish the following extract of a letter from an officer in high command with our force there. It should be remembered that the action he describes is but one of a series that has extended over a month, and that scarcely a day has been allow. onth, and that scarcely a day has been allow

ed to pass without the enemy issuing in swarms to harass our overworked troops:

"The day commenced with firing on the Ghoorks posts. Jackson, of the second Fusileers, with No. 1 company, very weak, attacked and days head, the mulineers from Subgas and drove back the mutineers from Subzee Mundee, but not being reinforced, he was obliged to retire, and, in retiring, the gallant

"Skirmishing went on on the hill to the right of Hindoo Rao's house the whole day. The Ghoorkas and Rifles were engaged, and drove back the mutineers four times. After each attack, our men fell back into their positions, when the mutineers, relieved by their numbers, again came on, our men became exhausted by heat and exertion, and supports after each attack were necessary, until at last all the available force was engaged. Welchman, with the left wing of the 1st Fusileers, after Jackson's death, had advanced, and had taken possession of Subzee Mundee again, when he was severely wounded, and had to leave the field; the wing leared the streets, but the enemy renewed their creared the streets, but the enemy renewed their attack four times, and were successfully repulsed. Young Owen, of the 1st, highly distinguished himself, charging four times down the street with his company; his gallantry was very conspicuous. The right wing in the mean time continued their advance under Dennis, and, after driving away the mutineers, and killing a large number in a serial they retired exing a large number in a serai, they retired ex-hausted to Hindox Rao's house.

The big guns on the right flank fired occar sionally, but, owing to the nature of the ground the enemy could avoid them. All our troops had now been engaged, and the greater part had fallen back exhausted. The General then directed me to the Mosque Battery, where applications were being constantly sent for reinforcements. I sent every available man. I was then directed to assume command at Hin-doo Rao's. When I arrived there, I found every one exhausted and done up. There were the 1st Fusileers and some Rilles, all done up. I went on to the new advanced battery; it was crowded with worn out men; the artillerymen, likewise done up, had ceased firing; another party of Rifles, in a similar state, in another position; 120 men of the 2d Fusileers, who had marched 23 miles that morning, and had patches have given pretty much everything of had no breakfast, were lying down exhausted; kirmishers; but they too were exhausted, and the remainder were resting under a rock. The heat was terrific, and the thermometer must have been at least 140 degrees, with a hot wind blowing, and a frightful glare.

Well, the mutineers all this time from behind

walls and rocks, were keeping up a brick fire all along our front—i. c., to the right of Hindoo Rao's house, as far as Subzee Mundee, and a battery of two guns from Kissengung was fired upon us, without having it returned. I ordered up, when at Hindoo Rao's, 100 of the Fusiup, when at Hindoo Rao's, 100 of the Fusi-leers; after serving out grog to them, I threw them forward to the left front of the new bat-tery. I got a reinforcement of 200 of Rothney's Sikhs, who also had marched 23 miles, and had as yet nothing to eat; and, shortly afterward, a small party of 30 of the 2d Fusileers, under Harris, a very gallant and determined fellow, and another under the Sergeant-Major. The latter was sent with the 1st Fusileers. They beat back the mutineers at once, and took posbeat back the mutineers at once, and took pos-session of a temple on the left front of the bat-teries, and which commanded it. I directed this to be held, as it moreover gave us the command of the skirmishing ground, hitherto

infested by the mutineers.
On the right I threw forward Rothney's Sikhs some Guides, and a few of the 2d Fusileers. They advanced, and again took possession of Subzee Mundee. Between this and the batteries our skirmishers now had command of the whole ground. I ordered the position I now held to be kept till sunset, and then they were to retire to their command.

to retire to their camp.
We were now masters of the field. The mutineers were completely beaten, and when they found I intended to hold my position they fell back upon the town. Our loss was con-siderable, but that of the enemy was very severe. We suffered greatly from the sun; the 1st Fusileers alone had five officers out of ten struck down by coups de soleil. The work for the troops is very hard, never getting a whole night's rest; but the wing of the 61st, and one of the 8th, beside some Sikhs, are expected, when they will be relieved somewhat; but it is very up-hill work against such fearful odds, and at this season of the year, but the men are game, and will never give in.

We published some time since a full review We published some time since a full review of a remarkable work on the Slavery question, written by Mr. H. R. Helper, a native of North Carolina. The Washington Union, unable, it would seem, to answer this book in any other way, took to calumniating its author. It charged that his real name was not Helper, but Hilper; and that some ten years ago, being in partnership with Mr. Michael Brown, of Salisbury, in the book business, and that he had gone to New York with funds belonging to the concern, of which he had never rendered any account. The Journal of Commerce, according to its practice of serving as echo to the Union, hastened to repeat this libel. A letter, however, has been written by the Michael Brown of Salisbury referred to in the Union, which sets this calumny at rest, so far as it relates to any business connection with him. For lates to any business connection with him. For the benefit of all the parties concerned, we give the letter, as follows:

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 28, 1857. Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 28, 1857.

Dear Sir: Having noticed the article in the Washington Union, in which it is stated that you and myself, some ten years ago, entered into the book business in this town; that funds were raised, and placed in your hands; and that you started to New York, for the purpose of replenishing the joint stock of books; that you deposited the money in bank, and never rendered to me any account of it, &c.—I feel it due, not only to you, but also to myself, to say that the statement is utterly untrue. It is, of course, well known to you and myself, and everybody here, that you were rever in copartnership with me in the book or any other business; and I have no hesitation in saying that ness; and I have no hesitation in saying that I have no knowledge of either myself, or of any other person, having ever placed in your hands any sum of money of which you have not ren-

Mr. Freeman afterwards married a valued friend of ours, Miss Vredenburg, a lady of great friends of ours, Miss Vredenburg, a lady of great accomplishments and worth, with a large circle of friends in this city and New Jersey.

Rev. David A. Campbell was from Wisconsin, and his wife from Ohio. Rev. Albert O. Johnston and wife are both from Western of that line than the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion accorded, I should have not heard that opinion accorded, I should have not heard that opinion accorded, I should have strom Philadelphia, and his wife was Miss Pierson, from Paterson, New Jersey. All of them were among the most able and useful missionaries of the board, and their loss is a blow to the work, compared with which the destruction of \$100,000 worth of property in Institution of \$100,000 worth of property in Institute according to the constitution carries Sister of the constitution of \$100,000 worth of property in Institute the constitution carries Sister of the constitution of \$100,000 worth of property in Institute according to the constitution carries Sister of the constitution of \$100,000 worth of property in Institute according to th

GENERAL SUMMARY.

From Mexico we have discouraging accounts f the condition of that Republic. Revolutions were in progress in various provinces, while robbery and violence seem to be the ordinary occupation of the inhabitants.

The ecclesiastical malcontents in Puebla had

fomented another outbreak, which was only suppressed by the troops of the Republic. Many arrests were made. Disturbances of a like character in various parts of the country are reported. A formidable revolution had broken out in the province of Guadalajara, but we are not advised as to its origin or objects Reports were rife of another filibustering inva-sion of Sonora from California.

Isaac J. Cooper, a highly-respectable citizen of St. Louis, committed suicide by shooting himself in the month on Sunday last. Mr. Cooper accompanied Colonel Fremont on his famous exploring expedition, and after returning, published a much-admired account of it in a series of contributions to the Western Civilian and Journal. The deceased was a book-keeper, and was evidently laboring under temporary derangement, induced by excessive application to business.

We learn from the Tennessee papers that Gen. William T. Haskell, of that State, has be-come hopelessly insane. This gentlemen fought bravely in the Mexican war, particularly dis-tinguishing himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where his regiment suffered severely. He was subsequently prominent in a controversy with General Pillow, that redoubtable officer being General Pillow, that redoubtable officer being charged with an unnecessary exposure of the Tennessee volunteers, and imbecile conduct. His name was mentioned as a candidate of the American party for Governor of Tennessee.

The Washington Star of the 8th says tha some days ago a produce dealer in Washington sold a customer a half peck of potatoes for a shilling, and, in taking his pay from a quarter dollar, returned twelve cents change. This the customer declined to receive, claiming thirteen cents as his due. A dispute ensued, which ended in the customer getting out a warrant for the odd cent, and the case being tried, he

In Hartford, there seems to be a general spirit of accommodation and confidence. Country people, however, coming into the Fair, draw specie for bank bills, somewhat to the chagrin of their city cousins. The shopkeepers are advertising their goods for the suspended bills at par. One of the papers tells an anecdote of tough old customer buying a barrel of flour, and after it was put into his cart, saying to the merchant, "Mr. Jones, I guess you'll have to charge this. I haven't anything but Hartford County money with me." "Well, give us that," answered the merchant. "I can get it out o the bank sooner than I can get it out of you.'

At noon on Thursday, an engine on the New York and Erie railroad ran into the way ex-press train, east of the Buffalo and Erie railpress train, east of the Buffalo and Erie rail-road, at the crossing of the two roads in the city of Buffalo. Several persons were seriously, but not fatally, injured. Nobody was killed. The train was heavily loaded with passengers to the State Fair. There were no through passengers on the train.

The people of Carson Valley, and other valleys adjacent, according to the Alta California, were to hold a public meeting at Genoa, on the 8th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress for a separate Territorial organization. The reasons for demanding a separation from the dominion of Utah are, that they dialike the Mormon, and have a reasons. they dislike the Mormons, and have now no political communication with the authorities at Salt Lake, and, during the winter, could have

in which two or three men were badly wounded by pistol shots, and others more or less injured

Since the stoppage of the cotton mills in Amberst, N. H., the jail there has been filled to overflowing with persons charged with petty thefts—a melancholy illustration of the old The store of Mr. Stein, at Crestline, Ohio

was entered on the 2d instant, and \$3,000 worth of goods taken. The thief was arrested in Cleveland, and the boxes containing the property found at the railroad depot. The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly one million of dollars in the State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illi-

in truct for the various Indian tribes. All but \$50,000 of that amount has been drawn from the Treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment, in order to contribute something toward the relief of the money market, while \$180,000 has thus been realized in the The Richmond Examiner observes that the

tobacco trade of Virginia has centered in New York, owing to the present banking system, and brings facts and figures to show that this and brings facts and figures to show that this interest is already feeling with a vengeance the pressure now raging in the great commercial emporium of the country. Tobacco of the quality which ten days ago sold in Richmond for \$15, \$17, and \$20, sold on Thursday for \$10, \$12, and \$14, and the market falling.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser professes have private information that Lewis Cass, jr., has positively resigned his position at Rome,

The population of Milwankee, according to a census just completed, numbers 44,542. In 1850 she had only 20,061 inhabitants; showing an increase, in seven years, of 24,481.

LE CLAIRE, IOWA, October 5, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: At the risk of being considered behind the

times, allow me to present a few facts in regard to the vote on the new Constitution of this State. acts which would have been presented ere this.

facts which would have been presented ere this, had not other duties prevented.

The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were chosen by the people on the day of the Presidential election, when the masses were fully awakened. Consequently, it was found, on the assemblage of that body, that the Republicans were largely in the majority.

No sooner was this apparent, than the Democratic leaders commenced the work of opposition to the new Constitution, representing it to be the intention of the Republicans to make that instrument radical and revolutionary. The Republicans, however, determined to use their power with caution, and introduce such changes as seemed to be imperatively needed by the expower with caution, and introduce such changes as seemed to be imperatively needed by the exigencies of the State and demanded by the people in their overwhelming vote in favor of a Convention. Prominent amongst these was the removal of the restriction on the Legislature to enact laws authorizing the establishment of banks of issue, by providing for the submission of a general banking law to the people; the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the establishment in its stead of a Board of Instruction, to be elected by the people; the election of a Lieutenant "The additional particulars received by the stead of a Board of Instruction, to be elected by the people; the election of a Lieutenant Governor; and a provision for its own amend-ment by a concurrent vote of two consecutive Legislatures, and afterwards acceptance by the people.

The right of suffrage was, by the first section

of article second, conferred on "every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years," &c. Section fourteen of the schedule contained the

who valued consistency more than success.

Many, in favor of the principle in the abstract, were unwilling to risk much in support of that which they deemed hardly a practical question, the whole colored population of the State being but 300. What wonder, then, that out of 40,311 votes in favor of the new Constitution, but a little over 8,000 were in favor of strikin out the word "white."

It is an undoubted fact, that thousands wer It is an undoubted fact, that thousands were led to vote against an instrument they had never read, because they were told by designing demagogues, that if the new Constitution was adopted, the "niggers" would be on an equality with the whites. But, had Republicans taken the stand manfully in favor of the striking-out clause, they would at least have brought the real merits of the case before the people, and taken away very much of the capital of their opponents, who, carefully avoiding candid discussion, exhausted their vocabulary of epithets, resorting to the old cry of amalgaof epithets, resorting to the old cry of amalga Mortified at their failure to defeat the new

Constitution, that portion of the Democratic press which has no shame or principle are consoling themselves that the retention of the word "white" is a Republican defeat, and are endeavoring to palm the lie on the credulous public, out of this State; here the facts are too Yours, &c.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 12 .- The steamer Atlantic from Liverpool, with advices to the 30th ult The Asia arrived out on Sunday and th

Kangaroo on Tuesday.
Cotton.—Sales of the three days, 10,000 bales. Market dull, but prices unaltered—closing quiet, but steady.
Breadstuff are steady, and flour quiet. Prices asier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat quiet.
Provisions dull. Beef is heavy, with holders pressing on the market.

Produce.—Sugar quiet. Rosin firm, and spirits turpentine steady. Rice quiet.

Consols, 90½ for money.

From India. Calcutta dates to the 23d of August, and Bombay dates to the 31st, and Delhi dates to the 12th, had reached Eugland. There had been numerous sharp encounters, in which the rebels were defeated.

European reinforcements were arriving, and an assault on Delhi was expected to be made Gen. Havelock had reached Lucknow, after two more victorious encounters; but, owing to the weakened condition of his forces, he was compelled to return to Cawupore.

A doubtful despatch says that he had reache

out against the mutineers.

The garrison at Agra was still secure, but in a precarious condition.

lucknow, the garrison of which place still held

a precarious condition.

Au English officer reports that he saw the boat, containing Nena Sahib and family, swamped in the Ganges, and all drowned.

A telegraphic despatch received at Paris, from Marseilles, says that the population of Bengal were beginning to rise, and were killing the English; and that the revolution was becoming ganeral. No merchandian markets and the same and coming general. No merchandise was reaching Calcutta, and the imports were accumulating, there being no buyers. Money was disappearing from circulation, and the paper of the East India Company was at twenty-five per centum discount. The Punjaub, at the last accounts, was tran

quil. Organization of the Sikh regiment, for the relief of Delhi, was rapidly progressing.

The King's magazine at Jodhpore had been struck by lightning, causing the death of 9,000 men, and the destruction of £1,000,000 sterling worth of property.

The whole province of Bengal was in a state

of alarm. The civilians at Gejah had fled to Patus, leaving their treasures in charge of the 64th regiment, which was in a precarious situ-Goolah Sing died at Cashmer on August 2.

There had been more mutineers disarmed among the Bombay troops. It was supposed that several of the suspected regiments would

be disarmed.

Lord Elgin had transferred the frigates
Shannon and Pearl to the Indian Government, and was about returning to China.

The Paris Pays says that serious disc had occurred between Lord Canning, Governor General of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, Lord

Elgin siding with the latter.

The latest accounts say that Gen. Havelock's position was regarded as precarious. From China. Admiral Seymour had proclaimed the block-

ade of Canton river. England. A meeting of the British Parliament wil shortly be agitated. Sir R. W. Carden has been elected Mayor of

The French decree forbidding the export of corn has been extended to 1858. The Imperial Interview.

The Imperial interview at Stuttgardt laster four days, during which time the Emperor of France and the Czar had several private inter The Czar and the Emperor of Austria, at th ast accounts, were en route for Weimar.

Modifications of the Spanish Ministry ar still agitated. Sardinia.

Sardinia is making advances for reconcilia The Atlantic brings 120 passengers, including Charles S. Spencer, of Baltimore, with the ratification of the commercial treaty with Persia; F. Schræder, late Minister to Sweden; W. R. Oslem, President of the Illinois Central Railroad; and J. F. Train, of Boston. The Atlantic also brings \$17,000 in species.

tic also brings \$17,000 in specie. Belgium. Martial law has been proclaimed in Belgium

Latest. London, Wednesday noon. - Consols clos to-day at 90‡ @ 90‡.

Liverpool, Wednesday afternoon.—Sales of 11,000 bales of cotton to-day. Prices lowered, but market quiet. Surat has advanced ½d. Flour is firm. Provisions are steady. Bacon

is steady.

The overland mail has arrived. The Bom bay Times does not mention the arrival of General Havelock at Lucknow. It designates its intelligence as of a disastrous character.

A letter from Aboo says that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms, provided him

The London Times evidently regards the Indian news with gloomy apprehension. In its issue of Wednesday, September 30th, it thus comments upon some of the details, closing its remarks with admissions even more sombre respecting the general condition of the country, which for want of room we omit to day.

"The additional particulars received by the Foreign Office, in the form of a despatch from the Indian Government to the secret committee of the East India Directors, throw new, and we must add, a gloomy, light on the state

tee of the East India Directors, throw new, and, we must add, a gloomy, light on the state of affairs. For the present, and for several weeks more from the last date, we must make up our minds to increasing difficulty, and the consequent probability of fresh disasters, in one quarter or another. Here and there the tide may be turned in our favor. An heroic act, a desperate advance or still more desperate defence, a brilliant victory or a miraculous. "At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word 'white' from the article on the 'right of suffrage,' shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State, for adoption or rejection," &c. * * * "And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word 'white' shall be stricken from said article, and be no part thereof."

Notwithstanding the proposition was to be so submitted that all the chances would be in favor of the word "white" being retained, a failure to vote on it counting as against it, yet it raised such a storm of opposition from the Democratic press, that the Republicans became alarmed, lest, if ground were taken in favor of "striking out," the whole instrument would defence, a brilliant victory or a miraculoas relief, a timely panic in the foe or an unhoped for aid, may serve to console us for casualties of an opposite character. But when things are pushed to the extreme, and everything every where is staked on the cast of a die, we cannot expect the chances to be always in our favor.

"It is not Delhi that is now the chief point of anxiety. Nor yet do Lucknow and Agra, with their gallant defenders, and their hundreds of women and children, monopolize interest. The whole line of communication is threatened and disturbed. We have had to retreat, to surrender points which until lately we were sure of holding, to detain reinforcements, to provide against new dangers, and reduce our position to the least and most manageable nucleus of dominion. All this, of course, is only for a time. Give us the single morth.

question was wholly ignored, except by a few diable. Such is the distance, that we are now almost powerless spectators. Whether the British Government has done well or ill, it can do little more. By and by we will venture to suggest what may be done; but first for the anxious particulars before us.
"It is much to be feared that Gen. Havelock

has thus far gained no substantial advantage in return for the loss of many valuable lives. At the last date, the 13th, he was still at Cawnpore, with his force reduced to 900 men, worn out with fatigue. It could not be reinforced in ess than ten days or a fortnight—that is, in e fect, till the beginning of September, the mis-managed affairs of Dinapore and Arrah having had the sad result of detaining below the Queen's 5th and 90th, that were otherwise going up the river. Instead of advancing and making good his progress, General Havelock was seriously threatened even at Cawnpore. He expected to be attacked on three sides—by the Oude insur-gents on the north, and from Futteypore, and by the Gwalior mutineers from Calpee.

"It is almost a novelty in this war to hear of the river navigation being employed for any other purpose than the quiet transportation of men and material; and it certainly is a melancholy reflection, that while we are encircling the earth with a belt of big ships, and have innumerable gunboats and other craft of all sizes rotting and rusting nobody knows where, there is not such a thing on the Ganges, or its tribu-taries, as a steamboat adapted for the purposes

"No doubt the navigation of these rivers supplied by mountain torrents, flowing through immense alluvial plains, with frequent inunda-tions and changes of channel, is not very easy or always possible. But in August and Sep tember there is at least depth of water for vessels capable of steaming with two or three guns and a hundred or two men.

"Had the Company but a dozen of such

ressels at this juncture! How gladly would vessels at this juncture! How gladly would England give twenty of the ships of the line now lying in ordinary at half a dozen harbors and estuaries, for as many vessels of one-twentieth their tonnage moving up and down in the Ganges and its tributaries. It appears there is one such steamer at the command of General Havelock, and he had despatched it to prevent the Oude people, if possible, from crossing at Futteypore; but he had no means whatever of preventing the Gwalior mutineers from crossing the Jumpa at Calpee. Indeed it is too ng the Jumna at Calpee. Indeed, it is too porbable that by the union of these three bodies he would soon find himself as much be sieged at Cawnpore as Wheeler had been before him, and as our people are at Agra, Luck-now, and half a dozen other places."

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MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour, Howard	18	tre	et				\$5.50	(0)	0.0
Flour, City Mi	lls						5.50	(0)	5.5
Bye Flour .							4.75	(0)	5.0
Corn Meal .							3.50	(4	4.0
Wheat, white							1.15	(0	1.3
Wheat, red -							1.03	(1.
Corn, white -							63	(0)	-
Corn, yellow							65	(4)	
Rye, Pennsylv	an	ia					70	(4	
Rye, Virginia							60	(4	
Oats, Marylan	d s	ind	V	irg	inis	١.	31	(0)	1
Flour, City Mi Bye Flour - Corn Meal - Wheat, white Wheat, red - Corn, white Oorn, yellow Rye, Pennsylv Bye, Virginia Oats, Marylan Oats, Pennsylv Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy	vat	nia					31	(0)	
Clover Seed	٠						6.50	(4)	7.
Timothy Seed							2.50	(4)	2.
Hay, Timothy							15.00	(0)	20.
Hops Potatoes, Mere Bacon, Should							7	(0)	
Potatoes, Mere	cer						1.30	(4	1.
Bacon, Should	ler	8 .	*				13	10	
Bacon, Sides							15	10	
Bacon, Hams							14	10	
Pork, Mess -							24.00	(4	26.
Pork, Prime							20.00	(4)	20.
Beef, Hess .							17.00	(4)	20.
Lard, an barre	ls	٠					13	(4)	
Bacon, Should Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barre Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwash Wool, Washed							00	(4	
Wool, Unwash	ed						00	(4	1
Wool, Washed							00	@	
Wooi, Pulled	*			*			0.0	0	
Wool, Fleece,	co	mu	non			٠	00	(4	(
Wool, Fleece,	fin	е					00	0	(
Wool, Choice	Me	rin	0				00	(4)	(
Butter, Wester	n,	in	ke	28			14	(4)	1
Butter, Roll							23	(4)	1 2
Cheese							10	(4	1
Coffee, Rio - Coffee, Java							11	(0)	1
Coffee, Java							168	(0)	1

٠.	NEW	7 1	OR	K	MA	RI	ET.
	Carefully prepar	red	to T	200	day	,0	ctober 13, 1857.
11	Flour, State bran	nds					\$4.40 @ 4
11	Flour, State bran	ads	ex	tre			4.75 @ 4
	Flour, Western						4 40 6 4
of	Flour, Southern						
	Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white - Wheat, red Corn, white						3.75 (4 4.
u	Corn Meal						3.40 @ 3.
of	Wheat, white .						1.28 (4 1.
	Wheat, red						1.18 @ 1.
	Corn, white Corn, yellow -						65 @
d	Corn, yellow .						65 @
of	Rye						70 @
r-	Oats						54 @
	Clover Seed .						11.00 @12.
e	Timothy Seed .						3.50 @ 3.
	Hay						00 @
	Hops						7 @
	Bacon, Shoulder	8 -					11 @
	Bacon, Sides .						10 @
	Bacon, Hams .						1210
	Pork, Mess						23.00 @ 23
	Pork, Prime .						18.00 @18
Į.	Beef					*	13 50 @ 14
g	Lard, in barrels						14 @
-	Lard, in kegs .						1513
7	Butter, Western				*		12 @
3	Butter, State .						15 @
	Cheese · · ·						7 @
1.	Coffee, Rio · ·						11 @
	Coffee, Java .						1510
	Wool, Unwashed				*		00 @
	Wool, Washed -				٠		45 @
Ñ,	Wool, Pulled .						33 @
	Wool, Fleece, co	mr	non				00 @
	Wool, Fleece, fin	е					36 @
f	Iron, Scotch, Pig		*		*		28.00 @28.
1	Lime, Rockland						1.05 @ 0.
'	Clover Seed Timothy Seed Timothy Seed Hay Hops Bacon, Shoulder Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Butter, Western Butter, State Cheese Coffee, Bio Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed Wool, Fleece, fin Iron, Scotch, Pig Lime, Rockland Lime, common						75 @

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